

ernment desires to express itself with absolute clearness to meet before-hand any possible reproaches that the conditions imposed exceed Germany's power to perform, and we therefore decline all responsibility for the consequences that may befall Germany should her utmost endeavors prove the conditions impossible of fulfillment. We further lay the greatest emphasis on the declaration that we cannot accept and by our signature do not cover Article 231, demanding that Germany confess herself the sole author of the war."

When the Assembly opened at noon all the members of the new Cabinet were present. Herr Bager Ja announced his Ministry, heartily thanked the members of the retiring Cabinet, especially Philip Scheidemann, for their devoted and self-sacrificing labors. He added also that these thanks were due to the members of the German peace delegation.

Why Cabinet Resigned.

The Premier said that the resignation of the Scheidemann Cabinet was due to lack of a united front with regard to the draft of the peace terms on which the Cabinet views were sharply divided. These discussions went through the ranks of the Government parties.

"To every one of us who belonged to the former Government," said Herr Bauer, "it was a bitter and hard fight between indignation and cool reflection. It was exceedingly hard for us to take the decision to join a new Government, whose most urgent duty must be to conclude a peace of justice."

Germany acquired a new Cabinet only after nearly a week of literal sweating in blazing Weimar weather. The signing of the peace terms naturally was the only question around which the Cabinet construction hinged, and the Government, which went on record as considering the terms unacceptable, found a surprising following behind them.

Majority Specialists Win.

The first party ballots, however, seemed to make the signing of the treaty inevitable, for the powerful Majority Socialist party voted two-thirds for ending the suspense with the Independents supporting them, the Conservatives as a party behind them, and the Centrists on the fence, the result appeared a foregone conclusion.

But the Conservatives suddenly swung around and declared for non-signature, the Centrists wavered and imposed conditions and the Democrats temporarily talked any hope of a majority by stubbornly persisting against the extradition by the Entente of the ex-emperor and other German notables. This was the stumbling block for the Democrats could not be budged from the attitude which they had taken since the former Emperor's departure, and the belief that a revolution would break out in protest by the people should Hindenburg, Ludendorff and other idols also be humiliated.

Count Bismarck von Bernstorff, the expelled Ambassador at Washington, played a prominent part in the proceedings not only as president of the German peace committee, but, according to persistent rumor, as the possible successor of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, for there was a powerful group that wanted him to suffer the poetic justice of signing the terms after he had helped to bring the United States into the war.

Count von Bernstorff, however, resisted, and, after having been appointed in the morning to the Cabinet headed by Herr Bauer, refused to accept the appointment or have anything to do with the matter.

Ministry Lasts One Hour.

Later in the day the Centrists dropped their demand for modification of the terms and expressed their willingness to sign. The Democrats also weakened to such an extent that fifteen of their sixty-five members in the Assembly went over to the side in favor of signature.

The first ministry, headed by Herr Bauer, lasted exactly one hour. It crashed on the stubbornness of the Democrats and Bernstorff's flat refusal to head the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Dernburg, who had been named as Minister of Finance, asserted he could not cooperate. The Democrats then reduced their demands to one point, on which they were adamant, namely, that the ex-German Emperor, Hindenburg and Ludendorff must not be delivered to the Entente for trial.

Eventually the Bauer Cabinet was reconstructed, with Dr. Hermann Mueller, the Majority Socialist leader, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Matthias Erzberger as Minister of Finance and Vice-Premier.

In his first speech in the afternoon Premier Bauer outlined his programme to the Peace Committee of the Assembly. It was decided not to vote on the question of peace, since the Cabinet was distinctly a peace Cabinet, but to submit the question to the Assembly for ratification.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau left Weimar to-day for a vacation in his

private capacity. Count von Bernstorff will go on a vacation to-morrow unless the new Cabinet needs his advice.

Herr Bauer, the new Premier, hitherto scarcely had been mentioned for Philip Scheidemann's position. Prior to his appointment as Labor Minister he was secretary of the labor unions of Germany. He is rated as a long headed, conservative Socialist, who is reputed to have as much influence with the workmen as with the bourgeoisie. He is the German Trades Union Confederation. He was originally the choice of the Socialist groups.

Germany in its issue of to-day said that Foreign Minister Mueller would communicate at to-day's session of the Assembly the text of a note which, on approval of the Assembly, would be despatched to the Peace Congress heads. The note, according to Germany, would decline to accept Article 231 of the Peace Treaty dealing with Germany's responsibility for the war, and Articles 227 to 230 dealing with penalties.

Further the note would affirm that President Wilson's fourteen points had not been applied in the Peace Treaty, and would express regret that oral negotiations had been refused by the Germans. Also, according to the newspaper, it would emphasize the inalienable right of every nation, even Germany, to live, and say that Germany could not assent to the Peace Treaty from her inner conviction because it contained conditions impossible of fulfillment and unbearable. Therefore Germany would not sign voluntarily but would only yield to force. It would add that since the economic and financial terms exceed the limit of Germany's capacity to meet, Germany would be unable to accept the responsibility for their execution.

GERMANY'S COURSE MARRED BY INTRIGUE

Obstacle Met in Democratic Party's Stand.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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WEIMAR, June 20 (delayed).—The Germans are confronted with the serious problem of finding a government that will sign the peace treaty. The confident expectations of yesterday and up to 4 o'clock this afternoon that tonight would see the new Government, for the main purpose of signing the treaty, have failed to materialize. The opinion is very general here that the peace treaty must be and will be signed, but no one wishes to assume the responsibility of placing his name on the document, which the Germans generally characterize as Germany's death sentence and their own and their children's. The efforts to find a Prime Minister would form a new Cabinet failed after many hours of discussion of the situation with the old Cabinet and the party leaders.

It has been a day of bewildering changes in the situation. The thread of development through the labyrinth of intricate channels of political necessity, expediency, even of machinations. The gravity of the hour has been for a moment set at rest by the play of political intrigue.

The efforts to form a new Cabinet were wrecked by the determined stand taken by the Democratic party of the National Assembly. The Democrats were urged to form again a third pillar of the Government, but they reiterated yesterday's refusal to permit any member of their party to enter a "peace signing Cabinet" except under certain conditions, which were that they would participate in the signing of the treaty if the Allies were asked to change the terms as follows:

Danish and west Prussia to pass to the League of Nations for two years, after which definite disposition would be made of them; that the entire peace treaty be revised after four years; that the commission which is to control Germany's finances is to be international instead of inter-Allied.

The Democrats and Centrists in their anxiety to have the Democrats stand with them accepted these conditions and added two others of their own, that the Allies abandon their demand for an acknowledgment by Germany of sole guilt for the war, and that they drop the demand for the delivery of the former Kaiser and others charged with crime to the Allies for trial.

It was declared to-night in parliamentary circles that if in the forenoon there was an apparent majority in the National Assembly for signing the treaty, the sudden shift in the settlement made the day made it extremely doubtful without the Democrats.

The brains of Germany are in the Democratic party and in trying to form a new government it has been painfully apparent that there is a dearth of capable men in the Social Democratic organization.

EXCURSION CANCELLED

On account of the large number of cars required for the safe, prompt and comfortable transportation of returning soldiers from Atlantic ports to their homes.

Excursion to Washington

Previously announced for Sunday, June 29

has been cancelled, and will not be run, as no equipment will be available.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

COUNCIL CLEARS GERMAN POINTS

Continued from First Page.

peace and in the four months following Germany will have an opportunity of presenting for the examination of the Powers documents and propositions with a view to hastening the work relating to reparations, thus shortening the investigation and hastening decisions.

Sixthly—Prosecutions will be exercised against those committing criminal acts in connection with the liquidation of German property and the Powers will receive any information and proofs that the German Government shall be in a position to supply on this subject.

Germany's Admission to League.

In the allied reply to the Germans on the six other points raised by them the most interesting question dealt with Germany's admission to the League of Nations. The reply denies the German declaration that the terms of the treaty with regard to the league are contradictory, saying the paragraph is complementary.

It says the covenant of the League of Nations declares that members of the league take the necessary steps to assure and guarantee the maintenance of liberty of communication and transit and also equitable commercial treatment of all members.

"Germany who admitted to the society," the reply says, "will share in the benefits of these stipulations with other countries. Nevertheless, during the period of transition following peace it is necessary to take into account the special conditions which are laid down in paragraph 42 of the memorandum. The obligations of Germany are shown to have the character of reparations measures, and their maintenance for five years, far from being incompatible with the principle of equitable treatment, have as their object to assure the application of that principle."

Text of German Requests.

The latest communication between the allied and associated Governments and the Germans on the peace treaty consists of a note by the Germans to the Allies, under date of June 19, and the answer of the Allies, under date of June 21. The German note, from Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau to M. Clemenceau is forwarded from Versailles by Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen in the name of the German delegation. It says:

"The examination of the four documents submitted on June 18 to the committee-general of the delegation brings out the fact that a certain number of concessions are announced in the letter of the Allies, which are not found in the text, as changed by hand. Among the most important of these concessions the German delegation has selected the following:

"1. It is stated on page 7 of the memorandum that as Germany is admitted to the League of Nations she shall enjoy the benefits resulting from the stipulations relative to the freedom of commerce and transit. On the other hand, it is stated on page 42 of the memorandum that for the minimum period of five years unilateral conditions in the matter of commercial relations would be imposed on Germany.

"2. It is stated on page 11 of the memorandum that France will assume the public debt of Alsace-Lorraine.

"3. It is stated on page 14 that for the plebiscite in upper Silesia there shall be created a commission 'independent' of the plebiscite commission.

"4. It is stated on page 15 of the memorandum that the cession of the territory of Memel, the place under the form of a transfer to the allied and associated Powers because the status of the Lithuanian territories is not yet established. According to this provision Lithuania should be considered as the State to be the definite acquirer.

"5. According to page 17 of the memorandum, the commission created for Heligoland by the allied and associated Governments is to decide what installations are to be maintained for the protection of the land.

Property in Shantung.

"6. On page 21 of the memorandum it is proposed that the German railways and mines of Shantung shall not be considered as property of the German State if the Germans can prove that they are private property.

"7. On page 31 of the memorandum it is stated that the allied and associated Governments are ready to submit, within one month after the treaty goes into force, a definitive list of the Germans to be surrendered to the enemy.

"8. On page 32 it is stipulated that the reparations commission cannot exact the surrender of secrets of manufacture or other confidential information. It is moreover stipulated that it shall have no executive power on German territory and that it shall not interfere in the direction or supervision of German industrial establishments.

"9. On pages 34 and following of the memorandum, a special procedure is provided to fix and cover the reparations exacted from Germany.

"10. On page 38 of the memorandum Germany is promised facilities for the

Importation of food and raw materials.

"11. On page 38 of the memorandum it is indicated, among the cases in which the granting of permission to export gold shall be considered, those in which the Reichsbank has furnished guarantees which it could not satisfy in any other manner.

Points Out Divergencies.

"It is the duty of the German delegation to render an exact account to its Government and to the National Assembly, therefore it must know absolutely clear the enemy intends to give satisfaction to these concessions. It begs your Excellency to confirm by writing the fact that the contents of the accompanying letter and the memorandum treating the above mentioned points constitute an integral part of the new peace propositions of the allied and associated Governments.

"In this it would be sufficient to establish this fact in a final protocol to the text, on which the contracting parties could come to a previous agreement. A doubt has also arisen concerning a second point when the documents submitted were examined.

"The printed copy of the peace project submitted to the committee-general in the matter of manuscript corrections and additions from the printed copy that the chairman of the German delegation received on May 7 from the Secretary-General of the Peace Conference.

"By reason of the amount of work imposed on the delegation by the shortness of the time allowed for the examination of the documents, it was not possible to compare word for word with the printed copy of May 7 this other single copy, which a great number of persons have had constantly in their hands.

"I am therefore obliged to reserve for the delegation the right to make later communications on this subject. For the moment I call your attention to the following divergencies:

"1. On page 103 of the copy last sent, paragraph 2 contains a third alinea which is in different words from the words: 'Each Government,' this alinea is lacking in the copy sent before.

"2. On page 104 the English text of paragraph 12 is different from the French text. The paragraph of the first copy has only one alinea, while in the last copy it is divided into two alinea, the second of which begins with the words: 'The commission shall in general.'

"Naturally the German delegation cannot consider as definite the changes in the text which are not made by hand, on the other hand, has not the evident character of additions, unless the allied and associated Governments confirm the fact that these divergencies are due to a falsely printed copy, not that they are the results of deliberate intention.

"In the latter case the delegation requests that the allied and associated Governments announce to it before the expiration of the time limit granted to it to reach a decision. For reasons easily comprehensible, the delegation is obliged to attach great importance to receive an answer by return courier, if possible.

"BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU."

Clemenceau's Answer.

In his reply to Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen, whose forwarding note was dated June 20, M. Clemenceau, addressing him as temporary chairman of the German delegation, writes as follows:

"I have the honor of acknowledging receipt of your letter of June 20. In reply to this communication, the allied and associated Governments inform you that the 290 copies of the peace conditions sent to the German delegation on June 19 are to be considered as the authentic text, while all the corrections and modifications made in the printed text sent on May 7, 1919, notably such changes and modifications as are the result of the various German observations.

"M. Clemenceau, in a second note to the German delegation, says: 'In your letter of June 20 you called the attention of the allied and associated Governments to certain points, upon which, according to the German delegation, there is a divergence between the text of the treaty and the memorandum sent to you on June 16, 1919, in reply to the German observations.'

"I have the honor to inform you that the views of the allied and associated Governments on these different points are as follows:

"1. The statements made on page 7 of the memorandum, on the one hand, and on pages 42 and 43 of the memorandum on the other, far from being contradictory, are complementary.

"The covenant of the League of Nations stipulates that the members of the league will make the necessary provisions to insure guarantee and the maintenance of the freedom of communication and transit as well as just treatment of the commerce of all the members of the league. When Germany is admitted into the league she will share the advantages of these stipulations with the other countries. But during the transition period following peace it is necessary to take into account the special conditions stated on pages 42 of the memorandum.

"According to this statement, the obligations imposed on Germany have the character of measures of reparations, and their maintenance for a period of five years, far from being incompatible with the principle of just treatment, is in view of insuring the application of this principle.

"The power given to the League of

Nations by Articles 280 and 278 will be exercised in accordance with the same principle and in conformity with the spirit and the text of the covenant of the league.

Debt of Alsace-Lorraine.

"(Two). The memorandum states on page eleven that 'concerning the local debt of Alsace-Lorraine and the public establishments of Alsace-Lorraine' the allied and associated Powers have always agreed in understanding that France assumed them. Now, Article 55, combined with Article 255 of the treaty, relative to the public debts of the 'German Empire and States' and there is no clause exempting France from the payment of the local debt of Alsace-Lorraine. There is, therefore, no divergence between the memorandum and the treaty.

"3. The commission which has been provided for upper Silesia, and which according to Article 45 of the treaty is to be appointed by the principal allied and associated Powers, issued in the memorandum a 'commission independent' separate commission—in order to explain that it is a commission specially created with the mission mentioned in the aforesaid Article 45. It does not appear that there is in this matter any divergence between the treaty and the memorandum.

"4. The explanations given on page 16 of the memorandum concerning Memel submitted to the committee-general of the allied and associated Powers, as they are explained on page 17 of the memorandum, to appoint a commission to exercise this control, in conformity with the treaty. This commission will have the power to decide what part of the works protecting the coast against the erosion of the sea shall be kept and what part shall be destroyed.

"(Six).—The allied and associated Powers think it their duty to point out that they have never declared that the German railways and mines of Shantung shall not be considered as property of the German State if the Germans can prove that they are private property.

"On the contrary, the allied and associated Powers consider them to be public property, nevertheless, if Germany can prove that her nations hold shares in these enterprises they shall receive the benefit of the general principle established in the treaty for such matters.

Persons to Be Surrendered.

"(Seven).—As stated on page 31 of the memorandum, the allied and associated Powers intend to address to the German Government, within a month after the treaty comes into force, a list of the persons whom, in accordance with Article 228, line two, Germany is to surrender to the allied and associated Powers.

"8. The allied and associated Powers, as stated on page 33 of the memorandum, have no intention of giving the German Government the authority to exact a revelation of secret of manufacture, or other confidential information. As to the exercise of executive or judicial power, the allied and associated Powers reserve the right to intervene in the direction or superintendence of German industrial establishments, the treaty contains no stipulations giving authority to the Reparation Commission.

"9. On pages 34 and following of the memorandum, the allied and associated Powers have not provided any special procedure to fix and cover the reparations exacted from Germany. The allied and associated Powers have given Germany the possibility of presenting for the examination of the allied and associated Powers the conditions and propositions at the signing of the treaty and within the four following months, with a view to hastening the work on reparations, thus greatly shortening the investigation and accelerating the decisions.

"10. Concerning the facilities concerning the importation of food and raw materials into Germany, they are mentioned only under reserve of certain conditions, and within limits that cannot be indicated in advance, and also under reserve of the necessity in which the allied and associated Powers find themselves of taking legitimate account of their own economic situation resulting from German aggression and from the war.

"This cannot be considered as a promise to depart from the terms of the treaty, but the expression of the intention of the allied and associated Powers to facilitate, as far as possible, the resumption of economic life in Germany.

"11. The memorandum provided that the reparations commission should be competent to grant to the Reichsbank, whenever it shall see fit, the right to export gold. In case it is a question of guaranteeing that this bank has furnished and which could not be furnished by any other means.

"This assertion is in perfect accord with the stipulations inserted in the treaty, Article 44, according to which, up to May 1, 1921, the German Government shall be allowed neither to export gold nor to dispose of it, nor to permit gold to be

exported or disposed of without the previous authorization of the allied and associated Powers represented by the Reparation Commission.

"12. The allied and associated States, which on page 33 of the memorandum declared themselves ready to receive any information and proof that the German Government may be able to furnish on the subject of interested or fraudulent acts committed by persons charged with the liquidation of German property in the allied and associated States, will prosecute these persons in conformity with their own legislation, and, if necessary, will impose penalties in every way conforming to the provisions of their national law.

"Among the interpretations above given, those which, according to the allied and associated Powers, may be considered as constituting an engagement, have been incorporated in the enclosed protocol, which the allied and associated Governments are disposed to annex to the treaty."

FOCH CONCENTRATES ALLIES FOR ADVANCE

More Than 500,000 Men Ready to Go Forward.

By the Associated Press.

COMBRES, June 21 (delayed).—More than half a million allied soldiers in the occupied areas stand ready to fight for a further invasion of Germany. The troops concentration ordered by Marshal Foch has been completed up and down the Rhine and every Allied army is being moved out for an advance in the event that Germany does not accept the terms.

Even orders to the civilian populations, printed in French, English and German, are being distributed in the districts and villages taken over by the Allies. One order in the military regulations says that any hostile propaganda, or other propaganda, shall be immediately destroyed. Another order provides for the requisitioning of the railways, telegraphs, telephone and other utilities as well as those employed in these services.

About 100,000 Americans will move forward in the near future. The concentration just completed is America's greatest display of strength since the armistice.

The proclamation, drawn by Marshal Foch for distribution among the civilian population of Germany, reads:

"The Allies entering into German territory will respect persons and property and will enable the German population to carry on their ordinary business, provided the safety and movements of bullets and supplies of the Allies are fully guaranteed.

"All the personnel of public administrations must remain at their posts and continue to carry out their duties under control of the allied armies. Any infraction of these orders will be punished in accordance with military regulations.

All persons guilty of any hostility against the allied troops, whether in firing on them or destroying railways, roads and waterways or cutting or damaging telegraph and telephone lines, or in communicating with the enemy, are amenable to military law. In all communes all arms must be handed over to the area commandant one hour after the proclamation of this order.

ACCEPT OR REJECT, GERMANS ARE TOLD

Their Reservations Will Not Affect Treaty.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Reservations made by the German delegates will not affect the treaty which they sign, according to officials here. No opportunity will be given to the Germans to incorporate their reservations in the treaty document, as this would amount to changing the treaty, and it has been made clear that Germany must accept or reject the treaty as it stands.

The Germans therefore have only two alternatives, to accept or reject, and signing means acceptance. It would be possible, it is explained here, for the Germans to sign and then put their reservations in the form of proposals to the victor nations. This would mean that the issue raised by the German proposals would have to be dealt with, but this question would be handled independent of the treaty.

Officials here say that the Germans might put their reservations or objections in the form of a statement of protest to the world, but in this case, too, the matter would be regarded as having no direct bearing on the treaty. It might mean that the Germans accept but protest against execution of the treaty or claim that the terms of the treaty cannot be carried out.

The Allies and the United States are responsible for seeing that the treaty is executed, officials point out, and administrations or protests from Germany would not have any direct bearing on the carrying out of plans entrusted exclusively to the control of the victor nations.

Protests from the Germans against various features of the execution of the treaty are expected during the next ten or twenty years, but unless there is good ground for these protests they are to be ignored.

ADVANCE TO BEGIN IF GERMANS BALK

Continued from First Page.

was understood to announce that the National Assembly at Weimar had voted in favor of signing the treaty with certain reservations. It was not divulged what the reservations were beyond a declaration to admit the guilt of Germany in starting the war and to give up the former Kaiser for trial.

In all the messages received by the American peace delegation from Weimar to-day the opinion was expressed that the Germans would sign the treaty, no matter what action was taken by the council on the requests by the Germans.

Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen was appointed a member of the German peace delegation in April, probably because of his close friendship with former Ambassador von Bernstorff. He was counselor to the German Embassy at Washington until that office was closed and returned to Germany with his chief. As counselor Dr. von Haimhausen handled most of the propaganda that was sent out for distribution and during von Bernstorff's absence was in full charge. Von Bernstorff is said to have placed the greatest faith in the discretion and efficiency of his aid and frequently acted upon his advice.

not have any direct bearing on the carrying out of plans entrusted exclusively to the control of the victor nations.

U. S. BANKERS CONFER ON BIG FRENCH LOAN

Estimate Made That \$1,000,000,000 Will Be Needed.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PANAMA, June 22.—Private financial conferences which are going on here are of the greatest importance to the United States, at a meeting with French bankers yesterday, discussed the situation with a view of coordinating French efforts here with those being made by bankers in America.

The French estimate that they will need \$1,000,000,000 of credit from America in the next year, and that Italy must have \$500,000,000. The meetings held in New York to establish credit machinery have caused the greatest satisfaction in France.

American financiers have told the French that they must have adequate information in regard to the total war needs, which the Government and private bankers say it is almost impossible to furnish under present conditions. The trouble is that two schools of opinion exist, one favoring governmental control of industries during the reconstruction period and the other opposing it.

REDS' BANK NOTES CASHED

Good English Money Obtained for Repudiated Paper.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

LONDON, June 22.—Holloway's bank notes have reached England in a rather curious way. Some members of a Russian steamship's crew came ashore at King's Lynn and changed paper money for British currency.

The bank now discovers that the last notes were of a series of numbers printed in Finland during the period when the Red Government had possession of the Government printing press, which had been subsequently repudiated by the Finnish Government. Much of the bogus money also was circulated in Copenhagen, where the ship touched before reaching England.

STORE CLOSING DAILY AT 5:00 P. M.

A Point About Hand-Tailoring

There is the hand-tailoring which originates with the man who writes advertising. And there is Franklin Simon hand-tailoring which originates in workrooms where our Men's clothes are made. One is the point of a pen and is pointless. The other is the spirit of a needle and is true.

MEN'S SUITS \$30 TO \$65
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*20 Canfield *30 Broad *422 and Fifth Avenue
*CLOTHING AT THESE STORES

Canadian Affairs

are fully covered every Tuesday Morning in the

Canadian Section

of The Sun

Get It To-morrow Morning

For Latin American News

See Pages 15, 16 and 17